



## CAMP COOKERY.

Some Delights Experienced by the Fisherman.

(New York Sun.)

There is one good thing about the hotel at the fishing resort. Nobody has to stay in it except at night time.

It is open at a season when to be out of doors is a delight. From the middle of June to the middle of October the southern latitudes of the United States have a climate of unequalled attractiveness.

From daylight until dark the sunbath and the man who likes to lie in the shade with a book are equally suited to the general thing there is a just enough to make a hotel stay at a hotel.

Any party of four stopping at a hotel on the bank of a lake in the woods, where the bass and the croppie fishing are all that they should be, will have only five numbers to blame if it fails to see as a get breakfast in the big bare dining room and perhaps will take supper there, but the middle meal should be eaten in the open. So will it take a spic of a man to food eaten between four.

It takes little for an open air dining of any kind and one such dinner is worth a full dinner and a good deal more. A basket containing knives, forks, spoons, plates and condiments may be put into the basket and the party will have a picnic in the open air.

Of course, when the party is carried, a picnic is indispensable to camp cooking, and the basket should be filled with bottles, jars and ice and a good deal more. That is about all that will be needed. The meat will be fish, and the fish must be caught before the party leaves the hotel. It is best to use the trout, which is the best of the trout to the trout.

A few summer hotel cooks know how to use their knowledge, whereas any man of intelligence and a little experience working in a hotel will serve you up trout, bass, croppie, pike, pickerel or perch which has nothing to be desired.

A good cook will broil bass or trout in his gas or coal range, bake pickerel and try the perch, but they will have a sense of taste that is inseparable from hotel food. The amateur cook in the open air has the advantage in the dry weather, which is the advantage of the open air.

Take for instance a bass of two pounds and an hour before the party leaves the hotel. A good fish, scaled, dressed, salted and broiled in a gas or coal range. It is a good fish, scaled, split in half lengthwise and fried in a thin pan, with nothing to do but save the fat. It is a good fish to eat, rolled in corn meal and fried in a rich crisp brown, but it is best of all when it is broiled in a gas or coal range and thrust under the coals to bake.

When wrapped thus it does not need scaling or skinning. The clay baked as hard as pottery and when broken takes off the scales easily.

There is a revealed mass of snow white flesh, well done to its uttermost fiber, with all its natural juices preserved in the case in which it is without the fire. A hundred thousand years ago our hairy, dog-toothed and cave-dwelling ancestors baked their fish in a hole in the ground, and we have been unable to improve on it.

What is true of the bass is not true of the trout. The trout does not lend itself readily to this treatment. It is, in fact, too delicate to be cooked in a hole in the ground, and it is better to broil it on the coals.

The trout should be broiled on the coals and then broiled in a gas or coal range. It is a good fish, scaled, split in half lengthwise and fried in a thin pan, with nothing to do but save the fat. It is a good fish to eat, rolled in corn meal and fried in a rich crisp brown, but it is best of all when it is broiled in a gas or coal range and thrust under the coals to bake.

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frequently, but rushes at them and noses them aside.

Sometimes the anchor is lifted by the man in the boat and the boat drifts on shore. Five hundred feet from the shore it may be a hole thirty feet deep and the anchor is lifted by the man in the boat.

This is done by hooking a chain through both lips and lowering it nearly to the bottom. If the anchor is leading in the water it may take hold, and if it does it will fight with ardor for five minutes, and it is turned aside by the weight of the water above.

If the anchor is out it is nearly certain to make for the anchor rope and endeavor to wind the line about it, and if it succeeds in this it will inevitably break away.

The pickerel, though it has much muscle and runs to thirty pounds, is only a five-minute fighter, after all, and will soon grow silent, yielding to the setting and luring there obstinately until started by a succession of jerks lifting its head up.

It is little trouble to find a spurn among the elms, oaks or maples which grow on the hills sweeping down to the water. Most of the American lakes are spring-fed, and it is difficult to imagine water that is clearer or sweeter.

There is always plenty of dry wood lying around, and a fire is soon started. The best campfire is made by building it against the side of an old log. A natural draught comes in this way and the coals are soon ready.

The smoke goes upward among the green branches, making a trail along the sky, and the nesting robins or warblers are disturbed by it. While one man has brought water from the spring and set the coffee to boil, another is picking and another sitting still and giving directions.

The thousand sights and sounds of the woodland are open to the camper. A few rats and mice scurry into the camp at the base of a stump. Twenty feet away two ground squirrels eaten by curlews are seen. A log is curled up and bright eyes glancing.

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a light tarpon line.

The tarpon tackle has undergone some changes in recent years, one of the most important being the discovery that a cotton line is better than a linen one for this kind of fishing.

This is credited with this discovery. He had lost many a good fish by the breaking of his strong linen lines and he finally came to the conclusion that linen was too stiff.

The tarpon, though it has much muscle and runs to thirty pounds, is only a five-minute fighter, after all, and will soon grow silent, yielding to the setting and luring there obstinately until started by a succession of jerks lifting its head up.

It is little trouble to find a spurn among the elms, oaks or maples which grow on the hills sweeping down to the water. Most of the American lakes are spring-fed, and it is difficult to imagine water that is clearer or sweeter.

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brown, which is probably pure faddism, but it is certain that brown grasshoppers are better than green, and the reason of this is that green grasshoppers when they flutter upon the water or just above it, look much like leaves and so are little apt to attract the fish unless it be close enough to distinguish the leaf from a wing.

Above price is the fat grasshopper an inch and a half long which has a dull brown back and yellowish belly, with reddish brown spots on its wings. More than once the credit of fame of the true-born angler had been rescued from peril by two or three of these grasshoppers caught under an old straw hat after a breathless chase in a nearby meadow.

They were hooked securely just back of the wings and let down gently from the water, where a duck dove and the angler meanwhile securely hidden, and as they touch the water and their pinions buzzed there came a savage upward rush from far below and the elst water foamed and the loud reel sang its saga of war. In late July, when the heat plunges downward shafts and the clouds drones on the bank, it is a two first golden weeks of August, the month which the French republicans called Fructidor, the grasshopper is the thing.

It is the field grasshopper now. On days when all is lost save honor the field mouse will decoy the oldest, biggest and wisest of bass or trout, because it is delicious, attracts the eyes of every denizen of the pool from the turtle under the decayed log on the bottom to the little minnow swimming close to bank and is easily overtaken.

Not many field mice fall to the lot of bass or trout and they value them accordingly. This little animal may be found and captured by him who knows how and values it according to its merit.

It lives close by a fence, or near the roots of some old tree. In going down the corn rows, if the grass be specially thick and tangled by a stalk, it will be well to examine it.

When the mouse is started it will show much less activity than the house mouse, with only a little scurry and may stop in the open. Its small faculties seem to be paralyzed by fright and it may be picked up with the hand. If the hook be put into the back of the skin of the back and it is dropped gently upon the water it will swim desperately for shore, making slow progress, however, and the tiny circles of its struggles will go all over the surface.

There never was a field mouse yet on any sort of day which safely made a mistake of a trout and was invariably the fish which takes the hook will be one of the largest and most savage of its kind. This fish seems to say to the smaller fellows: "Stand back! Minnows and frogs are good enough for you when I am not hungry, but this tidbit is mine."

There are men, fat and gray, who when they hear the call of the young woods, leave their sons and sons-in-law to run the business and go after the fishes from early May until late October. These are the men who find out things about nature and sometimes keep them secret until they are betrayed by accident.

Fat and gray as they are, they have been known on fruitless days to ascend June to climb tall trees and risk their necks far out on limbs exploring squirrel nests. The two-inch squirrel is almost as good as a five-foot cat. All fish which see it know that it has no business in the water, and believe that it has fallen in through mischance and will get out without stopped.

A light dipnet with a five-foot handle is just as good a butterfly net as ever was made and the true-born angler knows how to use it. Many a fish has been taken in this way, both to trout and bass, and will cause them to strike when coarse foods will not tempt them.

The dipnet is good for grasshoppers, and it is good for the small green tree frog, which will sometimes eat well when the water frogs are worthless.

There are certain stones along the banks under which one may find helgramites without fault and others which have nothing under them. The helgramite is an old standby, but is not so good as some other fish which is just as good a butterfly net as ever was made and the true-born angler knows how to use it.

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## Coronation Wrist Bags.

These were one of the new things that were gotten out for coronation. But coronation didn't take place. So these are one of the things that have been thrown on the market. Hasn't hurt the quality of the bag, though. Hasn't lessened the cleverness of the idea. And hasn't detracted any from the beauty. Just taken about half off the price. Seventy-five cents each. Look in our Main street window. Others there, too, up to \$10.00.

F. C. SCHRAMM, Prescription Druggist,

Where the cars stop. McCornick Block.

Utah's Finest Mountain Resort,

THE OLD ARMCHAIR

Opens July 1st. A. A. PRATT, Mgr.

600 acres of pine, quaking asp, birch and maple groves. Fifteen miles from city. Morning and evening stage and train service both ways. Cozy restaurant, dancing, cottages, furnished and unfurnished, tents, store, daily mail, meat and express service. Lots for sale for country homes, 1 to 4 acres. Booklet on request.

City Agency. ROYAL B. YOUNG, 28 Main.

"This coal business must be pretty slow for Bamberger. Why, I bought a ton in May and we've got 1/3 of it left yet. That good coal lasts longer than most kinds."

That's what Johnson said.

THE IDAN-HA HOTEL

Refurnished and Redited Throughout. The Most Popular

SUMMER RESORT

The FAMOUS IDAN-HA NATURAL LITHIA WATER served free to guests.

Opens May 15, Closes Oct.